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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/647,676	08/25/2003	Rajendra S. Chittar	1374-004P/FS3	3283

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EXAMINER
CHAVIS, JOHN Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2193	

DATE MAILED: 06/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	10/647,676	CHITTAR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John Chavis	2193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 August 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/20/03*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2.   Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bahrs

et al. (6,002,874).

What is claimed is:	Bahrs et al.
1. A method for universal programming language conversion between two different sequential programming languages including a source program in a first programming language and a target program in a second programming language, the method comprising the steps of:	See the title and the abstract.
parsing the source program in the first programming language using a parsing interface specific to the first programming language;	See item 404 of fig. 4
stripping all syntax from the parsed source program;	See col. 2 lines 28-45. The conversion inherently provides for stripping to get rid of the goto structure.
receiving as input the parsed source program without any syntax;	See col. 46-51 of col. 2, which further supports modifications after the stripping operation above.
instantiating classes in a framework for capturing semantics of the parsed source program independent of syntax and execution model of the sequential programming languages;	See col. 2 lines 38-45.

producing a semantic representation of the parsed source program without any syntax; and	Note in the abstract that intermediate levels of granularity is possible.
receiving the semantic representation at a printer interface specific to the second programming language and	See col. 6 lines 18-24.
adding the syntax of the target program in the second programming language.	See col. 5 lines 9-26.
2. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the source program is a high level programming language and the target program is a high level programming language.	See col. 31 lines 4-13.
3. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the source program is a high level programming language and the target program is a low level programming language.	See col. 1 lines 44-48.
4. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the classes are C++ classes representing fundamental core constructs of all sequential programming languages.	" " " "

Claims 5-8 are rejected as claims 1-4 above.

In reference to claims 9-10, see the rejection of claim 1 above.

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Tondreau et al. (2003/0226123).

Claims	Tondreau
1. A method for universal programming language conversion between two different sequential programming languages including a source program in a first programming language and a target program in a second programming language, the method comprising the steps of:	See the title and the abstract.
parsing the source program in the first programming language using a parsing interface specific to the first programming language;	See sect. 0019.
stripping all syntax from the parsed source program;	Note in sect. 0019 that the original code is stored in an intermediate format; which inherently requires stripping.
receiving as input the parsed source program without any syntax;	See sect. 0021.
instantiating classes in a framework for capturing semantics of the parsed source program independent of syntax and execution model of the sequential programming languages;	See sect. 0035.
producing a semantic representation of the parsed source program without any syntax; and	Note in the stripping step intermediate format provides for this feature. Also, see claim 1.
receiving the semantic representation at a printer interface specific to the second programming language and	See sect. 0036.

adding the syntax of the target program in the second programming language.	See again sect. 0036, 0043 and 0053.
2. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the source program is a high level programming language and the target program is a high level programming language.	See sect. 0033.
3. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the source program is a high level programming language and the target program is a low level programming language.	" " "
4. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the classes are C++ classes representing fundamental core constructs of all sequential programming languages.	" " " "

Claims 5-8 are rejected as claims 1-4 above.

In reference to claims 9-10, see the rejection of claim 1 above.

5.   Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dupuy

et al. (6,523,171).

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Dupuy</u>
1. A method for universal programming language conversion between two different sequential programming languages including a source program in a first programming language and a target program in a second programming language, the method comprising the steps of:	See the title and the abstract.

parsing the source program in the first programming language using a parsing interface specific to the first programming language;	See fig. 1.
stripping all syntax from the parsed source program;	See col. 2 lines 4-29.
receiving as input the parsed source program without any syntax;	See items 120 and 130 of fig. 1.
instantiating classes in a framework for capturing semantics of the parsed source program independent of syntax and execution model of the sequential programming languages;	See fig. 2.
producing a semantic representation of the parsed source program without any syntax; and	See col. 3 lines 20-36.
receiving the semantic representation at a printer interface specific to the second programming language and	See col. 4 lines 11-25.
adding the syntax of the target program in the second programming language.	See steps (c) and (d) of claim 1.
2. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the source program is a high level programming language and the target program is a high level programming language.	See again the abstract.
3. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the source program is a high level programming language and the target program is a low level programming language.	" " " "
4. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the classes are C++ classes representing fundamental	" " " "

core constructs of all sequential
programming languages.

Claims 5-8 are rejected as claims 1-4 above.

In reference to claims 9-10, see the rejection of claim 1 above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to John Chavis whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3720. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:00am-4:30pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (571) 272-3719. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JC

John Chavis
Primary Examiner AU-2193